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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/663,574	09/16/2003	Gabriel G. Marcu	2095.000900/P3112	5291
23720	7590	01/30/2006	EXAMINER	
		WILLIAMS, MORGAN & AMERSON		RATCLIFFE, LUKE D
		10333 RICHMOND, SUITE 1100	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		HOUSTON, TX 77042	3662	

DATE MAILED: 01/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/663,574	MARCU, GABRIEL G.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Luke D. Ratcliffe	3662

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 January 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-8,10-13,18-23,26-30 and 35-45 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-8,10-13,18-23,26-30 and 35-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-5 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cummings (6154522).

Referring to claims 1 and 26, Cummings shows an apparatus and a method of sending an optical signal from a first apparatus to a second apparatus (column 2 lines 64- column 4 lines 18), a means for receiving a reflection of the optical signal from the second apparatus (column 2 lines 64- column 4 lines 18), and a means for adjusting a position of on apparatus relative to the other apparatus based upon reflection (column 2 lines 64- column 4 lines 18 SPECIFICALLY column 3 line 1-15).

Referring to **claim 2**, Cummings shows an optical source on the first apparatus (figure 1b).

Referring to **claim 3**, Cummings shows a method of directing the light a predetermined incident angle (column 4 lines 40-64).

Referring to **claim 4**, Cummings shows a second apparatus with a reflective material affixed upon it (column 4 lines 40-64).

Referring to **claim 5**, Cumming shows a method for adjusting said incident angle (column 2 lines 64 to column 4 lines 18).

Claims 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Walker (4690556).

Referring to **claim 10**, Walker shows a system for position a first apparatus in relation to a second apparatus with an optical source (figure 1 Ref 10), and a light-receiving unit (figure 1 Ref 14).

Referring to **claim 11**, Walker shows a light receiving unit that comprises a screen (figure 1 Ref 14).

Referring to **claim 12**, Walker shows a screen with a plurality of markings to provide a location on said screen upon which the reflective light is received (figures 1 and 2).

Referring to **claim 13**, Walker shows a means for providing a signal that is indicative of said location on said screen upon which the reflected light is received (figure 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings (6154522) in view of Walker (4690556).

Referring to **claim 6**, Walker shows a means for receiving said reflection upon a screen (figure 1). It would have been obvious to modify Cummings to include the screen taught by walker because including such a screen would allow for reflected light to give a basis on how to maneuver the two apparatus to align them correctly.

Referring to **claim 7**, it would be obvious that the screen would receive a reflected signal based upon a reflected angle because if it were not based upon a reflected angle no signal would be possible.

Referring to **claim 8**, Cummings as modified shows a method wherein adjusting said position of one of said apparatuses relative to the other apparatus based up on said reflection comprises adjusting the incident angle to change how said reflective light is received (column 2 lines 64- column 4 lines 18). Walker shows a means for receiving the reflected light on a screen (figure 1). It would have been obvious to modify Cummings to include the screen taught by walker because including such a screen would allow for reflected light to give a basis on how to maneuver the two apparatus to align them correctly.

Claims 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings (6154522) in view of Snyder (4480912).

Referring to claim 6, Snyder shows a means for receiving said reflection upon a screen (figure 10 and 11). It would have been obvious to modify Cummings to include the screen taught by Snyder because including such a screen would allow for reflected light to give a basis on how to maneuver the two apparatus to align them correctly.

Referring to **claim 7**, it would be obvious that the screen would receive a reflected signal based upon a reflected angle because if it were not based upon a reflected angle no signal would be possible.

Referring to **claim 8**, Cummings as modified shows a method wherein adjusting said position of one of said apparatuses relative to the other apparatus based up on said reflection comprises adjusting the incident angle to change how said reflective light is received (column 2 lines 64- column 4 lines 18 SPECIFICALLY column 3 lines 1-15). Snyder shows a means for receiving the reflected light on a screen (figure 10 and 11). It would have been obvious to modify Cummings to include the screen taught by Snyder because including such a screen would allow for reflected light to give a basis on how to maneuver the two apparatus to align them correctly.

Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker (4690556) in view of Cummings (6154522).

Referring to **claims 22 and 23**, Cummings shows a mirror affixed upon said second apparatus for providing said reflective light (column 3 lines 1-16). It would have been obvious to modify Walker to use the mirror to reflect the light as taught by Cummings because this is a common means to reflect light.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker (4690556) in view of Hözl (5026998).

Hözl shows a first apparatus being a testing device (figure 1). It would have been obvious to modify Walker to include the first apparatus being a testing device because this would allow for automated testing that would decrease human error.

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker (4690556) in view of Hözl (5026998) as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Stabile (5872623).

Stabile shows a photometer and a radiometer (figure 1B Ref 205). It would have been obvious to further modify Walker to include the photometer and radiometer because radiant energy in the form of light needs to be measured to determine if the correct correlation between the first and second apparatuses is achieved.

Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker (4690556) in view of Dänkliker (4225241).

Referring to **claims 20 and 21**, Dänkliker shows a second apparatus as a LCD screen that is well known that can be a computer screen (column 1 lines 34-44). It would have been obvious to modify Walker to use a computer screen that is an LCD screen for the second apparatus because this device will measure the visual effects of changing the angle of incidence.

Claims 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings (6154522) in view of Spink (5953114).

Referring to **claim 27**, Cummings shows a method wherein adjusting said position of one of said apparatuses relative to the other apparatus based up on said reflection comprises adjusting the incident angle to change how said reflective light is received (column 2 lines 64- column 4 lines 18). Spink shows an optical source comprising a screen (figure 1). It would have been obvious to modify Cummings to

include the optical source that comprises a screen because this would allow the reflected light to be captured in an easily visible medium.

Referring to **claim 28**, it would be obvious that on the screen there would be a plurality of markings where the light is received, otherwise there would be no light.

Referring to **claim 29**, it would be obvious that the light would make a signal that is indicative of the location on the screen upon which the reflected light is received.

Referring to **claim 30**, Cummings shows a reflective material affixed upon said second device (column 3 lines 1-16).

Claims **35 and 36** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings (6154522) in view of Spink (5953114) as applied to claim 27 above, and further in view of Hözl (5026998) and Stabile (5872623).

Referring to **claim 35**, Hözl shows a first apparatus that is a testing device (column 5 and 6). It would have been obvious to further modify Cummings to include the first apparatus being a testing device because this would allow for automated testing that would decrease human error.

Referring to **claim 36**, Stabile shows a photometer and a radiometer (figure 1B Ref 205). It would have been obvious to further modify Cummings to include the photometer and radiometer because radiant energy in the form of light needs to be measured to determine if the correct correlation between the first and second apparatuses is achieved.

Claims 37-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings (6154522) in view of Spink (5953114) as applied to claim 27 above, and further in view of Dänkliker (4225241).

Referring to **claims 37-39**, Dänkliker shows a second apparatus as a LCD screen that is well known that can be a computer display device or a television display device (column 1 lines 34-44). It would have been obvious to modify Walker to use a computer screen that is an LCD screen for the second apparatus because this device will measure the visual effects of changing the angle of incidence.

Claims 40, 44, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings (6154522) in view of Hözl (5026998) and Dänkliker (4225241).

Referring to **claim 40**, Cummings shows a method wherein adjusting said position of one of said apparatuses relative to the other apparatus based up on said reflection comprises adjusting the incident angle to change how said reflective light is received (column 2 lines 64 - column 4 lines 18). Hözl shows a first apparatus that is a testing device. It would have been obvious to modify Cummings to include the first apparatus being a testing device because this would allow for automated testing that would decrease human error. Dänkliker shows a second apparatus as a LCD screen that is well known that can be a computer display device or a television display device (column 1 lines 34-44). It would have been obvious to modify Walker to use a computer screen that is an LCD screen for the second apparatus because this device will measure the visual effects of changing the angle of incidence.

Referring to **claim 44**, Dänkliker shows a second apparatus as a LCD screen that is well known that can be a computer display device or a television display device (column 1 lines 34-44). It would have been obvious to further modify Cummings to use a computer screen that is an LCD screen for the second apparatus because this device will measure the visual effects of changing the angle of incidence.

Referring to **claim 45**, Cummings shows a reflective material affixed upon said computer display (column 3 lines 1-16).

Claims 41 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings (6154522) in view of Hözl (5026998) and Dänkliker (4225241) as applied to claim 40 above, and further in view of Walker (5690556).

Referring to **claim 41**, Walker shows a screen to received reflected light (figure 1). It would have been obvious to modify Cummings to include the screen taught by Walker because including such a screen would allow for reflected light to give a basis on how to maneuver the two apparatus to align them correctly.

Referring to **claim 42**, it would be obvious that on the screen there would be a plurality of markings where the light is received, otherwise there would be no light.

Claim 43 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings (6154522) in view of Hözl (5026998) and Dänkliker (4225241) as applied to claim 40 above, and further in view of Stabile (5872623).

Stabile shows a photometer and a radiometer (figure 1B Ref 205). It would have been obvious to further modify Cummings to include the photometer and radiometer

because radiant energy in the form of light needs to be measured to determine if the correct correlation between the first and second apparatuses is achieved.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 1/11/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Cummings states in column 3 lines 1-15 that the laser is directed at a reflector and then aligned to be reflected back to approximately to its point of origin. The process of Cummings does use the reflection of the laser and not just the initial strike of the laser on the reflector. Without the use of this reflection the reflector would not function as a reflector just as a target, where Cummings repeatedly says reflector.

Referring to claims 6-8 and 10, Walker does show a screen that the reflections of a second apparatus reflect on and that is the only piece of art that was brought over from Walker. This is the light receiving unit that would be brought into Cummings rather than a broad point of origin to have the reflected light focus onto Walker discloses a screen to have light reflected onto. The argument that Cummings does not disclose adjusting the apparatus on reflected angle and incident angle is proven wrong because there is a reflection that is used to adjust the apparatus so the light reflects approximately to the origin. New rejection Cummings in view of Snyder will more thoroughly express the features added by Walker.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

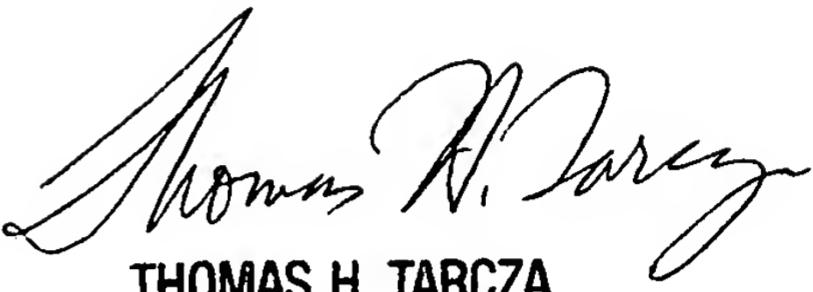
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Luke D. Ratcliffe whose telephone number is 571-272-3110. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Tarcza can be reached on 571-272-6979. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LDR



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